



THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD, FRIDAY, JULY 23, 1875.

Sir WILLIAM MANNING said reserves could be made on condition that the object now was to make them as innocuous as possible. He thought it would be all the words after the word "shall" be omitted, and in

the squatters' here the charge was imposed only once, and it was not an annual production. The day after tomorrow he would bring forward a Bill to increase the taxation of the country; we had given up the idea of doing so, as we should have left little left. He denied that he was bringing in a Bill to increase the tax on sheep. He SPOKE against the second reading of the bill.

MR. GUNDEL ROSE hoped the Government were in earnest in bringing in a Bill to reduce the tax on sheep. He said the present Premier was always in favour of this duty. He was glad to hear Mr. Manning's statement, and he was glad to see the Government agreed to the continuance of this taxation, but he continued to believe that the Government ought to be more determined to get rid of it.

such reservation be deemed to have been made by reason of the fact that the land was not included in the list of lands drawn from such pre-emptive lease or other pastoral leaseholdings, the said preliminary use of such lands by the pastoral leaseholder for the purpose of the said preliminary use of such lands by the pastoral leaseholder.

The words were omitted, and the insertion agreed to. The bill was reported to the House with further amendments, the report of the third reading being made in order of the day for this day (Friday).

CAMPBELLTOWN RESERVOIR PRESERVATION

MR. DOCKER moved the third reading of the bill, and the motion was carried.

**SIR GEORGE HENRI DATES BILL.**

The House reported the debate on the bill as follows:

"The clauses in question were amended verbally, to agree with the original intention of the Government, and the Allman street was expanded; the Lands Department having found that it was not necessary to fence across the street."

"The second clause, with amendments, was adopted, and the third clause stood ordered to be printed for the day (Friday)."

**HON. MEMBER FOR THE WEST DISTRICT.**

"I am glad to hear that the bill has been passed, but I regret to find that the duty has been paid only by those who were successful, but there were many unsuccessful diggers who had no means of paying their duty, and they would have lost the duty took away from the marketable value of gold, and the price of produce, and took away from the earnings of the miners, and thus reduced the general taxation of the country. The charge made from the general tax upon the miner was not a very heavy one, but he thought perfectly defensible, but not so with this tax, which was a very heavy one, and was a grinding nuisance, not only to the miner, but to all who dealt with him, and to the taxes upon any part of the community. For years this had been

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Mr. CHISHOLM thought this was a measure much required by those who had fared in their land, and hoped the House would deal with it at once. He did not suppose that the Government would be able to do much more than to pass the bill, and he thought it was very much required in the settled districts, for the railway had left many narrow strips of land which would be valueless to the owners. He thought that the Government, in this case, would be happy to support the bill without it.

Mr. DOCKER had very little to say in reply. Mr. De la Bore had said that the Government would not pass through these gates. He could, however, speak in

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under which there were very few applications for patents that were needed. The present bill contained a clause by which the patent rates were to be fixed, and the Government was compelled to pay the patentees an expense that no Government would face. Mr. SAMUEL then heard that the Government had received a proposition from a certain gentleman that they gave permission to erect gates, that in the event of a revolution the condition of fencing should now be changed, and that the Government would be on one side of a certain road would amount to £388. More than £100,000 would be required to be paid for the system of taxation should every house be petitioned for. There had been a great deal of discussion about the system of taxation should be expanded. He trusted the Committee would pass the second reading.

Mr. SAMUEL then said that he did not consider that a *noxious tax*. It was simply a *royalty*, and a very fair one. Nor did he agree with Mr. Samuel that we could not get rid of the *noxious tax* without the *noxious tax*. Removing this tax would give such an impetus to the gold industry, which was interesting now, as to require the Government to take the *noxious tax* off the gold industry, but it was a very fair one.

On 300 applications had been made, and the deposits had been made. The House had agreed to the bill. If this bill were rejected, or that clause were reamended, it would have to fall back upon that state of things. It would be a very serious matter, and the House bill not insist upon the re-adjournment of the clause, he believed it would be a very serious matter. The House had referred to, in fact, the case of great public inconvenience would ensue.

On the second reading of the bill was agreed to, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill in detail.

Clause 3 -> Rejection of gates across roads.  
 Clause 4 -> Gates across roads should be placed across old roads, though he could understand why they should be placed across new roads. He urged that the gates should be placed across old roads to put people over ten miles or thereabouts. He characterized this as a one-sided bill, not calculated to benefit the public. He moved the insertion of the word "fenced" before the word "gates".

Mr. SAMUEL R. could not understand the force of the

ment, or why the Government opposed this measure, and why the Government had not taken some of which would have no gates, at all, while the opponents at the extreme ends would have a gate each. (Mr. B. then asked the Government to state what the measure would make any distinction. All this clause required was, that the proprietors of the land should be required to fence their land.)

MR. WILLIAM MANNING said, that, upon reflection, he thought that in what he had urged against this clause on the Government, he had been mistaken, and that it would be unfair to compel the Government to open

itself to such a question. He said that he had been told that it was a sufficient reason for the Government to oppose the measure, that the Government were not in a position to do so. He said that he had been told that the Government were not in a position to do so. He said that he had been told that the Government were not in a position to do so.

MR. GORDON was entirely opposed to this measure. The circumstance that Victoria had given up this duty was

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Mr. DE SALLES contended that a discretionary power to increase rates over a mile was quite sufficient.

Mr. H. EYD had no objection to the bill, but he objected to the omission of the provision in the original bill; although he did not think it would be so extremely useful.

He said that all that he wanted was that local people should decide as to local rights connected with the drainage of the land.

DE SALLIS moved the addition of a proviso to the effect that no more than one public gate be allowed in any one street. He said that he had been thinking of protecting a gate across any old public road should provide some person in the vicinity to open and shut such gate for the public.

MR. MAHER opposed the amendment, as it would put the burden on the public to open and shut such gates. He said that he had been thinking of putting the burden on the owner of the gate to open and shut such gate for the public.

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Mr. LOCKER moved the second reading of this bill. The reasons for its introduction were these—the duty was a tax upon produce; in some measure a relief tax in the sense that it was a tax upon the importation of a direct taxation we had in the colony; it was in the nature of an export duty, and there was no other duty of the kind in the colony; it was a tax upon the produce of the administering colonies there was no tax of the kind, and so gold produced from this neighbouring colonies, apparently in the same manner as the gold produced in the colony. At present the revenue would admit of this reduction. The

...ceeds from the tax were about £18,000 per annum. He said that the Government was not aware that the gold duty was a tax. It was a proper charge for the use of the land of the Crown and for the right which it gave to the Crown to take the gold which was found and properly belonged to the Crown. This duty of 2s. 6d. per ounce continued for many years, but was reduced to 1s. 6d. in consequence of a reduction of the duty on the export of gold. He said that the Government could not allow the duty on the export of gold to flow thicker and swell the exports of our neighbours instead of our own, and deprive us of the revenue which it entitled them to. He said that the Government in seeking to abolish this duty, if it did so, would be depriving the colonies and some of their class taxes. Taxes everywhere must be somewhat unequal; and to say that a tax operated unequally was not a good reason for abolishing it. He also said that the colonies, instead of complaining of inequality in their local policy, were fast differing into greater differences. When it was said that the Government were not to abolish the duty, he said that many others had paid special taxes. He should have said that he voted against the bill.

When the duty was made in 1664 or even, although it was abolished altogether in Victoria, it did not set prejudicially against the American wine. It was not only not complained of, and it was not unjust, as it was only those who were successful enough to get gold who had to pay it. The hon. member spoke of the duty as being a duty on the wine, but it was charged on the category of an export duty which was a charge on the producer. This was a charge upon an article which properly belonged to the foreigner, and it was not right that the duty should be paid by the producer. It was not, as he said, why not leave an export duty upon gold, copper, or tin?

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privileges given up by the Crown. It might be said that this charge produced more than was required for the government of the gold-dolls; but this was the case with many other charges, and we could not regulate our taxation in this way, or there would never be a surplus at all. This was a very different thing to a charge upon the graces of the country, or the properties

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The House adjourned at five minutes to 11 until 4 o'clock on Friday.

**LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.**

THURSDAY.

THE SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-nine minutes past o'clock.

**CHARGES AGAINST HON. MEMBERS.**

THE SPEAKER read the following resolutions passed by Mr. GARRETT and that were the House proceeded to discuss.

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Mr. PIDDINGTON said the hon. gentleman had said that he was not going to ask for a vote on his back. Mr. GRAY thought it was more correct to say that the country that Mr. Perkins should have his character cleared up. Mr. PIDDINGTON said that he thought therefore he ought to speak before the house. Mr. PIDDINGTON claimed the right to be heard. Mr. PERKINS understood that the hon. member Mr. PERKINS was not going to ask for a vote. Mr. PIDDINGTON said the Secretary for Lands had offered a desire to have this matter cleared up, and yet the hon. member was not going to ask for a vote.

pressed the greatest sorrow, and said he would do anything he could to remove the impatience. Mr. Sermons said that he had never been so much distressed in his recollection, except in this; he placed his statement in the circumstances before Mr. Samuel and before Sir Charles. Sir Charles said that he had never been so distressed in his recollection, except in this; he placed his statement in the circumstances before Mr. Samuel and before Sir Charles. Sir Charles said that he had never been so distressed in his recollection, except in this; he placed his statement in the circumstances before Mr. Samuel and before Sir Charles.

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Mr. SERIMES did not meet them there as he supposed, but conversation followed on the subject of the arrangement made for the evening of yesterday. He was proceeding to keep his appointment when he was intercepted in the street by Mr. DRAUGHTMAN, the collector, (Government chess.) Mr. CHAPMAN did not go in, but he saw Mr. SERIMES and Mr. DRAUGHTMAN together, and they saw Mr. BERKE and the hon. member for South-down, Mr. HENRY PARKS. (Laughter, and Government.)

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that the Colonial Secretary had referred to a previous debate, and he could not reply to the question raised by Mr. SPEAKER quoted from "May," and said that he did not think that on a question of this kind the hon. member was out of order in alluding to a previous debate.

Mr. PIDDINGTON said that was another instance of the hon. member's habit of referring to previous debates in the Ministerial side of the House. He recalled to the hon. members, Mr. Cameron and Mr. J. S. Smith. The Secretary of the Colonies, Mr. Piddington, was not present.

and nothing better to do than to go about the streets endeavouring to get up a conspiracy to ruin the house, the chamber, the street, the town, the country, the world, the universe, the sun, the gentlemen had done. No one had taken more commendation of Mr. Dransfield than Mr. Sutherland and Mr. Robertson, and yet they had been so long on an terms of equality and friendship. (Governments cheer.) He challenged the gentlemen to do every syllable of what he had stated was true. He made his appearance at the bar on Friday night. The Colonial Secretary having accused him of being a traitor, he said that he was not a traitor, but a friend, saying that he had seen letters addressed "My dear Dransfield," pointing the Colonial Secretary to the protestation of the gentlemen, and saying that he had seen letters addressed a letter "My dear Dransfield."

MR. ROBERTSON made what he thought was irregular and unparliamentary remarks in a previous debate. There was no charge against him.

Drumfield, and had told him that if he did, he would give it to the longest day that he lived. He had advised him to go to the attorney, and to get a writ of habeas corpus, and to get out of there as soon as he could. He had said that he was not a man to be so much against him. He supposed that if crimes had said what he was desired to say, the poor fellow would have been a long time ago in the penitentiary, and would have been extinguished for ever. (Governor charges.) That was the end and aim of these persons. Having failed to succeed the course of law, they had recourse to violence, and having seen with envy the success attending his efforts in this House in dealing with a question of this kind, they had determined to do the same themselves. (Governor charges.)

Mr. W. FOISTER understood the question before the House was a question of privileges, and involved a question of bribery on the one side, and of conspiracy on the other. The fullest privileges should be allowed to have the question decided. (Governor charges.)

Mr. PHELPS hoped the hon. members opposite would be allowed an opportunity to refute the charges made against him. (Governor charges.)

Mr. HILL thought it was nothing but fair that members whose characters had been attacked should have an opportunity to defend themselves. (Governor charges.)

Q Now they had a plan to ruin him at any cost. Well, now they had a chance of ruining him, let them do it. Let them do their worst. (Government cheers.) He did not think that any other man could charge him with falsehood or dishonesty. (Government cheers.) He had suffered for telling the truth; he had tried in public and in private life to act

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The character of all great enthusiasms, however, must mainly be determined by the influences which accompany them, and by the effects which follow. On these points the

**BARLOW'S CIRCUS.**—It will be observed by reference to the advertisement that the performance at the Circus this evening is for the benefit of Mr. King; the twenty-five artistes are to appear, and that, as an additional attraction, some prizes are to be given away. This is announced as the last night but one of the entertainment but to recover themselves by a few more days.

**FATAL ACCIDENT NEAR GUNNING.**—The Gunning correspondent of the *Pass Courier* writes:—About a'clock on the evening of the 16th instant, an accident which terminated fatally, occurred (about five miles on Gunning) to a young man named Thomas Mahony, who on his way home. Mahony was driving a dray when two horses took fright and bolted. As he was jumping to stop them his coat caught the handle of the trunk and fell, and the wheel of the dray passed over his body.

has resided forty-five years in the district, says that it is the heaviest fall he had witnessed for thirty years; some idea of the duration and severity of the storm may be gathered from the mention of the fact that the progress of the horses travelling on the road was impeded considerably by the balls of snow which gathered in their feet, and the snow lay on the ground till Tuesday. This is the snow-storm that has yielded the highest temperature

watchguards were found in his possession. They were subsequently identified as the proceeds of a burglary at which Mr. Wilson, a watchmaker, while absent at work, was robbed of twenty-two watches. Macfarlan brought up before the Deniliquin Bench on Monday for remand to Echuca. He is the same man who some months ago at Deniliquin Quarter Sessions was charged with the theft of a watch.

The firm insists on his continuing subscription, increase the charge, holds the victim under menial exposure to the church-wardens, is a trade which is extensively pursued



**DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN DUBLIN.**  
A fire broke out on June 18, at midnight, in the Excise Bonded Stores, which contained 1800 puncheons of whisky. There were several tremendous explosions, and the flames spread rapidly to adjoining buildings. Burning casks of liquor flowing into the streets, the fire spread rapidly. From

[illegible]

James Manning, first and only meeting at Graton; James Hodgson, first and only meeting at Tumut; Elizabeth Davis, first and only meeting at Tumut.

**APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES.**  
**Tuesday, August 3, at 11 a.m.**—Before the Chief Commissioner:  
 Isaac Dwyer, Alameda.

Hays, slops, woollens, &c., at 11 o'clock; chimneys, 30; and bottled ale, currants, resin, fass, revolages, &c., at 12.30, this day.—Chas. Moore and call attention to their another advertisement.

Average number of days occupied in the conveyance of mails to and from Sydney and London, via Gallipoli and Melbourne:—Inward, via Brindisi, 48 days; ditto, Southampton, 56 days. Homeward, via Brindisi, 60 days; ditto, Southampton, 68 days.

Some idea may be formed from this statement of the amount of business transacted in the Secretary's Branch of the Postal department in institution letters.

registered letters. Of this number 468 were alleged to contain money or other valuable enclosures. Inquiries were made of the Post Office as to the result of the search, and the result was that 116 of the letters were found to contain valuable enclosures. The remainder may not have been posted at all, or may have been misdirected through some error in the department. It is gratifying to notice that the number of these cases reported in 1874 shows a decrease of 194 on the number of cases reported in the year 1873.

As it has been the custom in previous reports to specify some instances illustrative of neglect or inattention on the part of the public as a set off against complaints which are not infrequently made, reflecting upon the administration of the department, the following cases which came under notice during the year 1874 are given in this report, viz.:

An important letter was reported in February, 1874, as having been posted in Sydney, addressed to Yase. After a full inquiry it was ascertained that the gentleman who was alleged to have posted the letter had placed it in his pocket and left the colony for Queensland, not discovering his mistake until it was too late to rectify it.

An inquiry was held into the case of non-delivery of a letter containing an acceptance for upwards of £100, which was posted by a mercantile firm at Wages Wages, and said to have been addressed to a well-known firm at Melbourne. The letter was found to be misdirected to Sydney, and had gone in due course to the dead letter branch.

A resident at Appin posted a letter, enclosing a cheque for £5, to a lawyer in Sydney, who stated he had not received the letter. Subsequently, however, he wrote to the Post Office explaining that he had found the missing letter under a heap of papers in his office.

An investigation was held into the alleged misdirection of a letter, enclosing £5, sent to have been posted in Sydney, and addressed to Young. In this case, it was discovered that the letter was not posted at the time stated. A letter, containing £2 10s, addressed to Wm. Macdonald, was also inquired into, and was found to have been posted, and had been positively alleged.

A person residing in one of the suburbs complained that a letter addressed to him had not reached its destination. This person had previously complained of a similar irregularity, and therefore laid much stress upon the fact of the letter not having been delivered. The letter was subsequently delivered, and on examination of the envelope, it was found to have been posted nine days after the time when it should have been, by a young lady to whom it had been entrusted.

In July, 1874, a deputation from the Borough Council of Parramatta waited upon the Postmaster General, to represent the misdirection of an important parcel in consequence of that body to one of the public departments in Sydney. The Post Office, as usual, was considered to be at fault, and reflections upon the department appeared in the newspapers connected with the matter. It was ascertained that the parcel was duly delivered at its address, and there mislaid.

A gentleman reported that a packet containing deeds, which he had posted in Sydney, addressed to a solicitor residing in the colony, had not reached its destination. In this case the packet of deeds was found to have been duly delivered to the solicitor's clerk, and by him placed in a safe, where it remained for some time undisturbed.

A bank in Sydney complained of the non-delivery of a packet addressed to the bank at Melbourne. An inquiry into this instance was received by the post-office department, the packet having been received in Melbourne in due course, and an explanation made that it was through some error on the part of the bank that it was not received by the bank.

A letter intended for a large business firm at West Maitland, containing a signed cheque for £100, was sent to the Post Office, and was misdirected to Glen Innes, and sent by the road to the Post Office, and was thence sent to its proper address, as indicated in the letter itself.

A letter containing a signed cheque for £400, addressed to a gentleman in this colony, was reported to be missing. This case, after considerable correspondence had been carried on, was referred to the inquiry on the subject, resulting in the discovery that the letter was never posted at all.

It will be seen from the cases quoted, which have been selected as those involving interest persons as the writers or senders, that errors in transmission through the post do occur outside the influence of the Post Office. I need not add as an illustration of the main question, that the part of the public that in one week the postman carried off the parcels of the General Post Office picked up three letters, which were doubtless intended to be delivered to different persons for the purpose of being posted.

II.—MONEY ORDER OFFICE.

The following returns show the increase in the number and amount of money order transactions during 1874, as compared with the year 1873.

Year.	Number.	Amount.
1873	175,630	£802,153 13 11
1874	181,062	£829,564 19 6

Increase, 5,432 £27,393 6 5

The new agencies established during the year 1874 were at the following places, viz.:—Candobon, Goodrich, Fetherston, Tweed Junction, Balak, Inverell, Lambton, Merimbula, Merriwa, Milton, Mungah, Nundle, Payton, Picton, Rydal, Sables, Tenterden, Tweed Junction, Vegetable Creek, Wallabad, Warialda, West Kempsey.

Particulars as to the business performed at each Government Savings Bank in the colony, during the year 1874, will be found in the Appendix.

IV.—MARINE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following returns show the extent of, and the business transacted on, the electric telegraph lines of this colony, during the year 1874, as compared with the year 1873.

Year.	Extent of telegraph lines in use at the end of the year.	Number of messages transmitted during the year.	Amount received during the year.
1873	5,940 chs.	104,360	£5,731 13 8
1874	6,246 chs.	104,360	£5,731 13 8

Increase, 306 chs. 11 300,600 12,994 10 10

Decrease, 1,100 chs. 11 300,600 12,994 10 10

The lines of electric telegraph in this colony completed during the year were:—

From Bendemore to Berrima, 79 m. £2,040 2 6

Carcoar, via Cowra to Young, 73 m. £1,255 9 6

Additional wire—Parramatta to Junction to West Maitland, 174 m. £2,000 15 3

Ditto—ditto to Bathurst, 125 m. £1,965 18 6

Ditto—ditto to Bendemore, 312 m. £5,563 3 0

Wollumbi to Rydal, 10 m. £40 14 1 9

Casino to Richmond, 10 m. £40 14 1 9

Heads, 50 m. £2,201 19 6

Additional wire—West Maitland to Murrumbidgee, 104 m. £1,111 3 9

Line to Palmer's Island, 6 m. £39 297 10 10

Total number of miles, 935 58

Total cost, £18,773 10 9

The total cost of the whole extent of telegraphic communication in the colony, on 31st December, 1874, viz., 7,940 miles 43 chains, was £251,154 8s. 7d.

The following telegraph stations were opened during the year, 1874, viz.:—Avell Creek, Blacktown, Hills Mountain, Bundamba, Clarence Town, Cowra, Dungah, Palmer's Island, Paterson, Tarana, Wallabad, Warialda, West Kempsey.

The following lines were in course of construction in 1874:—Maitland to the Manning River, via Port Macquarie; West Kempsey to Macleay River; Berrima to Eryholme, via Murrumbidgee; Inverell to Warialda, via Toombulga; Casino to the Tweed River, via Cape St. George; Ulladulla, Forbes to Parkes.

A return showing the number of telegrams transmitted from each station in the colony in the year 1874, and the length of wire, cost of construction, &c., contain the following details:

During the year 1874 the number of messages transmitted from New South Wales over the British and Australian Company's lines via Port Darwin in 1874, was 61,176 16 44. In the year 1873 the number of messages was 58,176 16 44. In the year 1872 the number of messages was 55,176 16 44. In the year 1871 the number of messages was 52,176 16 44. In the year 1870 the number of messages was 49,176 16 44. In the year 1869 the number of messages was 46,176 16 44. In the year 1868 the number of messages was 43,176 16 44. In the year 1867 the number of messages was 40,176 16 44. In the year 1866 the number of messages was 37,176 16 44. In the year 1865 the number of messages was 34,176 16 44. In the year 1864 the number of messages was 31,176 16 44. In the year 1863 the number of messages was 28,176 16 44. In the year 1862 the number of messages was 25,176 16 44. In the year 1861 the number of messages was 22,176 16 44. In the year 1860 the number of messages was 19,176 16 44. In the year 1859 the number of messages was 16,176 16 44. In the year 1858 the number of messages was 13,176 16 44. In the year 1857 the number of messages was 10,176 16 44. In the year 1856 the number of messages was 7,176 16 44. In the year 1855 the number of messages was 4,176 16 44. In the year 1854 the number of messages was 1,176 16 44. In the year 1853 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1852 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1851 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1850 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1849 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1848 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1847 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1846 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1845 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1844 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. In the year 1843 the number of messages was 0,176 16 44. 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## M A D A M E . . . R I S T O R I

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